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# The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1855.

## THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, May 18th, 1855.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

### THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Although the proceedings of the Board of Health are veiled from reportorial inquisitiveness, through our Assignees we are occasionally enabled to learn something of the doings of this grand guardian of public salubrity. The Board of Health has before it at this time, a resolution which will probably be acted upon at the meeting to-day, and which provides that all vessels whatever coming to New Orleans from a port South of this city, whether bringing a clean bill of health or not, whether the place whence they sail be afflicted or not by an epidemic visitation, shall be subjected to quarantine detention during the space of ten days. Against a resolution so unwise, unjust and prejudicial to the commerce of New Orleans, we most earnestly protest. We are willing to give the boasted efficiency of quarantine regulations a fair trial, but our citizens are indisposed to break up their business relations with a large number of foreign ports, in order that quarantine may be enforced with unnecessary and preposterous severity. For instance, telegraphic despatches announce the arrival of the steamship *Isabel* at Charleston, from Havana, and among the items of information furnished is the statement of the absence of Yellow Fever in that city. We have a large and lucrative commerce with Havana. How long will it last, it trammelled by the vexatious interruption of a forced quarantine of ten days, even though the vessel be perfectly healthy, and there be not a single case of sickness on board? We do hope and trust that the Board of Health will not, in the very incipiency of its action, undertake so absurd, annoying and superfluous a measure. It will be quite sufficient to enforce quarantine detention against all vessels coming from infected ports, or having sickness on board. To carry the rule beyond this safe point would be needlessly and reprehensibly to fetter and embarrass our commerce with the West Indies, the Mexican ports and South America.

While on the subject of the Board of Health, we may properly advert to the necessity of the adoption of efficient sanitary measures for our city. We have before us the prospect of a long, hot summer. Whether it will be a healthy one or not, is known only to an inscrutable Providence. In common with the mass of the community, we hold that man may do much to arrest the calamity of an epidemic; and that clean streets, well drained gutters, yards carefully purged of refuse and offal, and the timely removal of animal and vegetable *debris*, will either protect our city from impending sickness, or, should it come, will temper its violence, and render it milder and more manageable. Now we should be pleased to learn whether the Board of Health considers its functions limited exclusively to the establishment of a system of a Quarantine, whether it regards this as "the be-all and the end-all here," and imagines that, having satisfied the advocates of the imported origin of Yellow Fever, by keeping suspicious craft at the quarantine station, the entire scope of its duties is accomplished? We do not thus regard the Board of Health. We believe its authority extends far beyond this contracted area of jurisdiction, and that it is invested with ample power to provide in the compl test manner possible for the preservation of public health. We take it, that Yellow Fever may possibly, after all, and in despite of the confident assertions of the cotagionists, be of local origin, and that even if it should be introduced amongst us from abroad, its course would be rapid or slow, mild or malignant, in proportion to the amount of filth, heat, moisture and decomposition which it would encounter. It strikes us, too, that there are other maladies far more formidable and fatal than Yellow Fever, with which we are at all times menaced, such as Cholera—a disease that, from all accounts, is raging among the troops on our Western frontier, and may quite unexpectedly manifest itself in New Orleans.

It is, therefore, the province and the duty of the Board of Health to give some attention to the general sanitary condition of New Orleans. If the abuses and nuisances daily imposed on that body by the law of the last Legislature are such as to render it impossible for the Board to guard against the possibility of the adoption of a series of sanitary precautions, it may and should keep the Council thoroughly advised of the fact, so that the city father may be enabled with due promptitude to act upon the suggestions of the Board. Let us hope that this will be done, so that at least the Board will relieve itself of a part of its accountability towards the people, and that the Council may not plead ignorance for the neglect of those prophylactic measures which in all civilized countries are deemed essential to the security of the public from pestilential disorders.

Our Ship Squadron.—Information was received in town yesterday by telegraph that the frigate Constitution, recently of the African Squadron, was spoken to the southward of Cuba on the 8th instant, bound for Havana. The Constitution had been ordered to Portsmouth, N. H, and was within a short distance of that port on the 23d ult, when she bore about for Cuba. The cause thereof is not as signed.

Cure of Hydrophobia.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr Santiago D'Auban, corner of Robio street and Front Levee, announces a certain cure for the bite of a mad dog, and an infallible preventive of Hydrophobia. See advertisement.

Adams Parents Seminary.—The distribution of prizes at Madame Parents Young Ladies Seminary, will take place to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock. We acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation.

Gains in Virginia.—The Richmond *Post* gives a table of votes which have been polled in Virginia, on the issues of Americanism, and Anti-Americanism, as compared with those at the last Presidential election. The table embraces Richmond, Portsmouth, Alexandria, Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, Petersburg and Harper's Ferry. The aggregate majority for Scott in 1852, in these places was 526—the aggregate majority at the late elections was 2160—net American gain 1604. The *Post* adds:

If we gain in the same ratio all over the State, *as we will*, Flournoy will be elected by upwards of 15,000 majority. If we can the majority have the efficiency to elect a decided, Americanism as the above terrible defeats make?—They at least begin to recognize the handwriting on the wall. Braggism will do. Tootsdom is sealed, and Flournoy will be elected by at least 20,000 majority.

The European War and American Sympathy.—The New York *Courier* thinks that the assertion of Bonaparte and Canning, "that the next Eur pean war would be a war of opinion," is being fulfilled in the present struggle for hitherto it had been more

"A final effort of peace, than the first great scene of a mighty war. Questions have been subject—questions, creeping, calculating adjust—of diplomacy; but that high, solemn, decisive recur, which the nations call an Appeal to the God of Battles."

It is impossible to foresee the various fortunes and final eventualities of the contest, but it is impossible to mistake where the sympathies of our own people rightly belong, for "Americans could not countenance and befriend despotism in its struggles for aggrandisement, without proving themselves unworthy of every liberty they possess. We quote:

"If England has hitherto failed of a hearty good will and earnest moral support this side of the Atlantic, it has been owing more to the *quasi* alliance of Austria than to any other one thing. Americans have been disposed to regard the war as the conflict of mere material interests. They have not looked upon it be a war of principle, because they do not know what principle there is or can be which England and Austria would struggle for in common without Austria than with her, both in Europe and America; and, in every war of opinion, it is *moral power* it is tells more than *any other.*"

## BY TELEGRAPH.

*Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.*

[By the Southern Line.]

### The Kinney Expedition.

Philadelphia, May 16.—Colonel Kinney has arrived here, and has been bailed in the sum of $4,000. It is stated that he had in a vessel ready to sail for Central America, with arms, ammunition and three hundred men on board.

### The Poole Murder.

New York, May 16.—The clipper bark Grapeshot has returned from the coast of Africa, with Lewis Baker, the murderer of Bill Poole.

[By the National Line.]

### River Intelligence.

Vicksburg, May 17.—The steamer A. L. Shotwell passed down at 10, Mocongahela at 11 o'clock this afternoon, Virginia at noon today, and T. P. Leathers at 6 o'clock this evening, all bound for New Orleans.

[Communicated.]

### NEW ORLEANS—ITS DECAY OR PROSPERITY.

You are doubtless aware, Mr. Editor, that fifteen or twenty years ago the block in which you now publish, and the great dry goods depot of this city, and that stores rented at $4000 per year, which now will not command one-third that amount, and valuable houses in St. Louis street that fifteen years ago cost $10 000 sold last week for $3,500. In the Third District it is even worse—you can scarcely sell or rent at all. In the First and Fourth Districts, a very large number of houses and stores stand vacant. Hundreds of ships lie moored month after month at our wharves, and nothing to do. Steamboats are almost valueless. Merchant after merchant has failed and left in despair. The setting of the interior of Mississippi, Louisiana, &c., the acquisition of Texas, New Mexico, Utah and California with their world of wealth, and the opening of the Chinese and Japan trade, immense and rich as it is—all these vast developments of wealth have not added a single pulsation to the prosperity of New Orleans—Nothing has increased but the taxes. And why is all this, since New Orleans is the only pathway which nature made for the transit of all the wealth of these almost boundless regions of opulence. New York has prospered. Philadelphia and Boston have prospered. London and Liverpool have prospered from these very sources, although nature gave New Orleans an immense advantage over all of them. Those places have *sought commerce*, and with energy and spirit overcome all obstacles, and brought it to their doors, while we, the favored city, have nothing but *settled down* and sat asleep what we could have had. Even the Southern and Western States by this route, as it would be about 2,500 miles nearer for persons even in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan to go by the Isthmus and New York route. It would also be much nearer for persons in New York; but seeing that the opening of the Tehuantepec route would give to New Orleans an immense trade that now enriches New York, Boston, &c., the New Yorkers were willing to spend and have spent $7,000,000 to obtain the Panama Railroad to secure this trade, and take it from New Orleans. Another is the "Southern Pacific Railroad," chartered by the Legislature and Louisiana to meet the Opelousas Railroad at the Texas line, where the latter road will soon be completed. Texas has made ample donations of lands to help the road through that Empire State. Californa is willing to build one part of it. There then remain only some 400 miles through the Indian nations provided for. Both pecuniary interest and military considerations would prompt the United States to grant the necessary section of land for this last of the road sufficient to complete it through that territory. From the Louisiana line to the Pacific is only about 1,200 miles. The population of the nation, which was so very but recent when she began her railroads, built upwards of 20 miles in twenty years, at the end of which time her country was settled in every State in the Union, and her assessment roll in a large portion of the State more than doubled. Even in such cheaper localities as Texas, Utah and California, to prevent Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and California, aided by the general Government, as they would be, from finishing up this important road in ten years—Nothing but the united action, to secure which we must have in our Legislature and in Congress men of more than ordinary talent, and using one of exactly the same signs, words, and grips, to recognize each other. The Turkish freemason appears to have been alarmed at the state of civilization than is usual amongst the Orientals generally; and their views of religion are far higher than those imputed by Islamism. They reject polygamy, contenting themselves with one wife, and at the Masonic banquets the women appear invited—a striking proof of the mutual confidence the Masonic brethren place in each other.

The Belgrade Lodge, called Athlomah, is composed of about 150 members. The master of the Lodge, whose name is Dimi Ismael Zohulak Mohammed Saede, is at the same time Grand Master of all the Lodges in European Turkey, and he directly connected with all those of the whole of the Ottoman Empire, Arabia, and Persia, in which latter the Freemasonic system is more than half developed. In Constantinople there are no less than nine lodges, the most numerous and important of which is that of the dancing dervishes, called Sirkedjeni Tarker.

The Turkish Freemasons wear as a symbol of the brotherhood, instead of a small brown shawl embroidered with mystical figures, a flat, polished, twelve-cornered piece of white marble, with reddish brown spots, about two inches in diameter, suspended by a white silken cord round the neck. These spots represented the drops of blood, and are symbolic of the death of Ali, the leader of the sect in Turkey, who was barbarously put to death by the then Sultan, for refusing to reveal the secrets. The above mentioned Djuri Ismael, Grand Master of the Lodge of Belgrade, a venerable Turk of the old school, is honorary member of the Lodge of "Baldwin under the Lime-tree," at Leipsic, several members of which Lodge have received diplomas from the Athlomah at Belgrade.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

On Tuesday morning, in Mobile, a fire broke out in the large building on the corner of Government and St. Emanuel streets, known as Bestwick's Building, and including in its profitless a number of low brick tenements variously occupied as dwellings or stores, and covering nearly a fourth of the square. The fire was all destroyed, and among the losers were Mr. D. Davies of the ice depot, the proprietors of an auction store, and others. Mr. Bestwick's extensive variety store was also destroyed, though much of the stock was saved. From those buildings the fire was communicated to the fruit and fancy store of Mr. Joseph Farve, on the corner of Government street, which, with a large portion of the stock, was consumed. The store and stock adjoining on Government street was much injured, and on St. Emanuel a brick tenement was burned. Fortunately there was no wind, for had there been, the fire would have been much more destructive. As it was, it required every exertion of the fire department to guard the numerous points which its extent exposed to the liability of catching.

The secret of Austria's refusal to act with the Allies, is said to be found in a threatening despatch from the Czar. It is said that the moment Austria shall formally sign away herself to the West, or commit an over act of hostility against Alexander II, he will place himself at the head of the Panslavic movement, and change his title of Emperor of all the Russians into that of Emperor of all Sclavonians.

The N. Y. *Herald* has a despatch from Syracuse, dated the 15th, which says: "The Know Nothing State Convention is still in session, but we hear but little of its proceedings. Senator Goodwin has been elected High Chaplain. Binghamton has been selected for the next meeting, instead of this place. It is understood that there was considerable strife last evening between Young America and the old Fogies; the former getting the best of it."

The former are in favor of following the example of the 15th Ward of New York city, in a bold, constitutional proclamation, which will hold good in all sections of the Union.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Mobile District have nominated Col. Stallworth, of Conecuh, for the honor of being beaten by Judge Phelps was wise, and declined the nomination.

The jewelry store of Thos. Murray, in Fredericksburg, was entered last Tuesday morning and robbed of some $2 500 worth of watches, together with rings and other jewelry, amounting in all to $2,500. Some carpenter's tools were found upon the premises, belonging to B. F. Currell, led to the arrest of a negro carpenter on his employment; but no clue has been obtained to the stolen property. Mr. Murray offers $250 for the return of the articles.

The Kinney expeditionists have not abandoned their project in consequence of the late government prosecution. Though "unavoidably delayed" heretofore, the United States, Capt. Graham's last steamship, is announced to sail from this port for Nicaragua on the 19th.

The amended Maine law of Massachusetts goes into operation on the 20th instant, and, as its provisions are of the most restrictive character, fears are entertained of a season of open resistance, if not riot and bloodshed. The Times of that city says there is a secret organization of 1,700 men pledged to die by the law, and that the first gallon of liquor destroyed by the authorities will be the signal for action. The Mayor, however, seems determined to enforce the law, and has issued his proclamation calling upon the citizens to observe its provisions, or take the consequences.

The Nashville Whig says: The rumor was prevalent yesterday that there was a State convention of the impalpable party in town, and that they had unanimously nominated Col. Gentry as their candidate for Governor. The city has been full of strangers during the week is certain.

Madame Parodi, well known in this country from her operatic tour here some few years since, arrived at New York on Wednesday by the Hermann.

Mrs E. Oakes Smith, who was appointed by Barnum one of the Judges of his debasing "baby show," has written a letter declining to have anything to do with the disgusting affair. She says, with proper spirit, that the "woman, to whom has been delegated the loathing culture of a beautiful infant from the Creator, will hold herself as one made holy thereby, and she will promise neither herself nor child by any connection with the degrading display of either. If her culture be of high order she will shrink from it as from deadly sin. If she have a shred of womanly pride in the fabric of her being, she will resent the implied insult offered her when invited to figure personally in a show like this."

We have heard of cool things, but never anything cooler than the following: The landlord of a hotel at Whitehall called a boarder to him one day, and said: "Mr. Jones, I have got to pay my wife a board bill, and you must. I've asked you for it often enough; and I tell you now, that you don't leave my house till you pay it." "O ood!" said the boarder, "just put that in writing, make a regular agreement of it, I'll stay with you as long as I live!"

Amongst the new regulations for the government of the United States army, one of the most notice two of great importance. These are, a provision that the stations of the cutlers shall hereafter be permanent, not shifting, as heretofore; and another, that no officer are to be promoted according to vacancies arising on the session (having regard to the officers fitness) to which they may be stationed, and not hitherto, according to seniority in the service.

The American Anti-Slavery Society—the Garrisonian abolition party—held its second day's anniversary session in the Free Will Baptist Church, Sullivan street. The attendance at both morning and evening sessions was very thin. The day was spent in the most latitudinarian and contemptible manner. Not a word was said